

THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

Terms—\$1.00 a Year

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Circulation. 1,200

Vol. 34.

Marble Hill, Missouri, Thursday, October 29, 1914.

No. 26.

Coffee Coffee Coffee

at WARONKER'S, Lutesville, Mo.,

The war has completely destroyed the Coffee market. The roasters are overstocked and are sacrificing their Coffee at exceptionally LOW PRICES. We are Cash Buyers and have bought a large supply of Choice Branded Coffee at a Great Saving. Buying for CASH enables us to give the consumer exceptionally good values in Coffee at the following low prices:

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Fancy Peaberry Coffee, reg. 30c value for 22c
An Extra Fancy Blend, reg. 25c value for 18c

SEE US FOR COFFEE BARGAINS

Constitutional Amendments Explained

The last of the series of arguments on the measures to be submitted to vote at the coming election was today issued by Secretary of State Cornelius Rouch. Those wishing to vote intelligently on propositions Nos. 14, 15 and 16 should preserve this article. The sole purpose in giving these arguments is to furnish information to the voter, and the secretary of state is in no way responsible for assertions made on either side of any subject discussed.

The champions of proposition No. 14 give the following reasons why the measure should be adopted:

Proposition No. 14 should be adopted because it will place in the hands of the state legislature the means of adequately dealing with the question of good roads. This proposition does not itself create a bond issue, but it gives the legislature the power to exercise its own judgment in authorizing the issuance of state bonds for good road purposes only, in any sum not exceeding \$50,000,000. As is well known, the only way in which public improvements of any kind can be constructed upon a large scale is by borrowing money through the sale of bonds. This proposition will give us good roads in Missouri, provided the state legislature wants us to have them. It puts the question up to the General assembly and gives that body the power to do the work. Should this proposition be adopted, there will be no excuse for bad roads in Missouri, because the people can elect a legislature which will provide the means for a proper system of public highways. At the present time the legislature has no such power.

OPPOSING ARGUMENT

The fourteenth proposition should be defeated because this measure, as well as the fifteenth, was not proposed in good faith. This is one of the measures generally believed to have been proposed for the purpose of defeating everything on the constitutional ballot in the hope of having certain propositions affecting certain interests go down to defeat. This proposed amendment to the constitution would give the general assembly power to authorize the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 for constructing and maintaining public roads. No such amount is necessary. Proposed amendment No. 3 and proposed amendment No. 6, for the benefit of good roads, give ample power and are all-sufficient to produce revenues that will improve the roads as fast as the people wish to spend money for that purpose. This proposition should be voted down because it is entirely unnecessary, because the measure proposes excessive extravagance, and because it is one of the measures for which fancy prices

were paid to secure the signatures to the initiative petitions circulated in connection therewith, and has for its subject an ulterior and sinister purpose.

The champions of proposition No. 15 give the following reasons for its adoption:

Proposition No. 15 removes the limitation upon the tax levying authorities for good roads purposes only. This proposed amendment permits every county to solve its own road problem for itself and gives the county court power to levy any tax necessary for a contemplated improvement on petition of 51 per cent of the voters. It also gives a county or political subdivision of the state the power to build or maintain a road or bridge outside of its own boundaries. The state board of equalization is given the same power for state improvements as local authorities are given for local improvements. The adoption of this amendment would practically remove the question of good roads from the state legislature, because the existing authorities would then have every power needed to tax or bond their own districts sufficient to pay for any desired improvement, upon a petition of 51 per cent. It may be assumed, of course, that 51 per cent of the voters would never petition for an improvement not actually needed and, therefore, this amendment places the power where it properly belongs—in the hands of the people.

OPPOSING ARGUMENT

Proposition No. 15 should be voted down because there is no necessity for such legislation. This measure is the mate to proposition No. 14. It was initiated by the same promoters for a selfish and sinister purpose and in the hope of carrying everything appearing on the constitutional ballot down to defeat. Proposed amendment No. 3 and proposed amendment No. 6, if adopted, will wisely and economically take care of road improvement in a sane and rational manner. This proposition and proposition No. 14 are drawn along radical and extravagant lines, and are not in keeping with the wishes or the sentiment of the people of this state. It is impractical in its provisions, as, for instance, a prerequisite to proceeding under its provisions is the signing of a petition by 51 per cent of the tax-paying voters. If such a petition were approved under the provisions of this proposed law, the doors would be thrown open for the most extravagant tax levies imaginable, and every form of political sub-division could levy road taxes practically without limit. This proposition is a monstrosity, and should be voted down because it is vicious in all its aspects.

God Save the People

When wilt Thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
Not kings and lords, but nations!
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flow'ers of Thy heart, O God are they;
Let them not pass, like weeds away,
Their heritage a sunless day.
God save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it Thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
No! say Thy mountains; No Thy skies;
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs.

When wilt Thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people:
Not thrones and crowns, but men.
God save the people; Thine they are,
Thy children, as Thine angels fair,
From vice, oppression and despair.
God save the people.
—Ebenzer Elliott in Poplar Bluff Citizen-Democrat.

La Follette on Wilson

"Incidentally, the country rejoices that Wilson is President, not Roosevelt, whose recently expressed attitude towards disarmament confirms this judgment. The accumulating and increasing horrors of the European wars are creating a great tidal wave of public opinion that sweeps aside all specious reasoning and admits of but one simple common-sense, humane conclusion—a demand for peace and disarmament among civilized nations."

The author of this just and proper sentiment is Robert M. La Follette, not so long ago a hero of Roosevelt's, showered with praise by that dispenser of blame and of rewards. Mr. La Follette is nothing if not a keen observer of political currents and popular opinion, and in his Weekly he declares that President Wilson "to-day holds a supreme place in the confidence of the people of the United States," which is summed up in the simple phrase, "He is keeping us out of war." The praise Senator La Follette bestows upon him and Mr. Bryan is unreserved. Those who, like Mr. Roosevelt, mocked at Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy now offer up "prayers of thanksgiving" that we were spared a war in Mexico. As for the peace treaties, negotiated by Mr. Bryan, which Mr. Roosevelt scorns, the Wisconsin senator declares that they constitute a "great service to the human race." From our observation of press and public, we believe that Senator La Follette is correct in his estimate of what the public is thinking. We can not but feel that Mr. Roosevelt's rehashing of his mistaken militaristic theories just at this time is as grave a political mistake as any of the many that he has recently made and that have caused his friends to wonder what has become of his once great political skill and intuitive knowledge of public opinion.—New York Evening Post.

Obituary

Early Tuesday morning, September 22, 1914, the death angel visited our home and took from us our dear father, Martin Eaker, who was born February 4, 1838; aged 76 years, 7 months and 18 days.

He married Mary Ann Myers in April 1865; to this union four children were born, all of whom survive him. They are Peter M. of Charlotte, Ill., Orlena E., Charley W. and Frederick L., who lives on the old home place near Lutesville. Besides his children he leaves one brother, Wesley Eaker, and eleven grandchildren, three great-grandchildren and a host of friends to mourn his departure.

He professed faith in Christ and united with the M. E. church at Bethel at the age of 21, under the preachings of Rev. White, where he lived a faithful Christian life till God called him home to dwell with Him forever. He told his son Fred, that he wanted to go home.

Father is gone, but not forgotten. His place is vacant in our home which never can be filled. But he

is resting sweetly with Jesus and is with his companion who had gone on before. He is beckoning his white hand to his children, Come, come home! Children, weep not for father is resting, having paid the debt we all must pay. Let us turn our eyes upward and look to Jesus. Walk in his steps and He will direct us to the home He has prepared for us and where father is waiting for us to come.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hill at Bethel church and his remains were laid to rest beside his companion in the Eaker cemetery Wednesday evening to await the resurrection morn.

Dearest loved one we must lay thee In the silent grave's embrace;
But thy memory will be cherished Till we see thy Heavenly face.

Then children dry your blinding tears
Let faith our joys restore;
Our precious father is not lost,
He's only gone before.

A sleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which one never wake to weep.
A Son.

Give the Voter a Chance

All that is being asked for in the County Unit local option law is to give the voters of the county the right to say whether they want the saloon in the county or not. If the majority of the voters in any county want the saloon we are fair enough to say let them have it, but when the majority is the other way we say let them have their wish. This is no skin game. There is no hidden undercurrent. It is simply fair play. It is to let the voters speak and then listen to what they have to say.—Missouri Counselor.

M. U. Cow May Set New Butter Record

The state of Missouri may soon have another famous dairy cow that will rival Chief Josephine, a cow owned by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri a few years ago.

The cow that is now well on the way toward breaking a record is Pontiac Lady Josephine and she is also owned by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. She is a Holstein. Twelve gallons of milk a day is her record. Her production of milk is being recorded for a year, which ends October 19. From October 19, 1913 to September 1, 1914 she had produced a total of 21,091 pounds of milk. The state record made by Chief Josephine was 26,871 pounds.

Prof. C. H. Eckles of the dairy department says that when Pontiac's record for the year has been totaled he believes this cow will have a state record for butter, and would be second to Chief Josephine only in the production of milk.

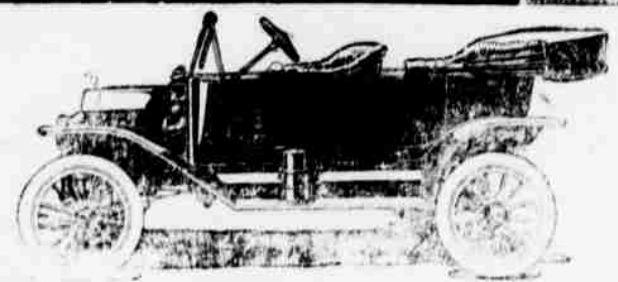
Pontiac is nine years old and weighs about sixteen hundred pounds. When she was last fresh she gave ninety-six pounds of milk a day.

Feeding for Egg Production

Egg production depends largely upon proper feeding. Rations for farm poultry flocks can generally be criticised, first, because they contain little ground food and, second, because animal food is usually lacking. These two faults can easily be corrected. By feeding ground grains in addition to the whole grains and by supplying animal food in the form of sour milk or buttermilk, the feed cost for a dozen eggs can be materially reduced.

A good grain ration for winter use is made by mixing 60 pounds of corn with 30 pounds of wheat. For summer mix 60 pounds of wheat with 30 pounds of corn.

In addition to the corn and wheat the following mixture of ground foods is excellent: Bran, 2 lbs.; Corn meal, 2 pounds; Middlings, 2 pounds; Beef scrap, 1 pound. This mixture



LOWER PRICES ON FORD CARS

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Runabout	\$440
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All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August 1st 1914 to August 1st 1915 will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car, on each car they buy. PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 300,000 new Ford cars during that period.

Ask us for particulars

Ford Motor Company

PERRY JOHNSON, Agent. - ALLIANCE, MO.

can be fed dry in hoppers which should be kept open during the afternoon only.

Ground oats are good to use as a dry mash, either alone or mixed with other ground feeds. If available give buttermilk or sour skim milk as a drink. The fowls should eat about one-half as much mash as grain food. About twice as much grain should be fed at night as in the morning. At night feed all that the birds will eat. During the day keep the hens scratching in straw litter a foot deep. This litter should be free from molds.

Supplement the above ration with green food such as beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, fine silage, etc. Grit, oyster shell or crushed limestone should be available at all times. Feed only clean feed and supply plenty of clean, fresh water.

The Christmas Thought

Ideas on Christmas giving are rapidly changing among the sensible. Those who think as they give are looking for a year-round service as the important thing.

In a week of shopping, with all its strain, you will not find a better gift than a year's subscription to the Youth's Companion. It offers its service, its clean entertainment, its fine suggestiveness week after week; and the end of the year, which finds many a gift in the attic, dust-covered and forgotten, brings The Companion again, with all the charm of last Christmaside.

No American monthly at any price offers the same amount of reading, and none can offer better quality. Less than four cents a week provides this best of Christmas gift—\$2.00 a year. If you subscribe now, all the remaining issues of the year will be sent free, and The Companion Home Calendar. A copy of the Calendar is also sent to those who make a gift subscription. Send for sample copies, and the Forecast for 1915.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.
New subscriptions received at this office.

Going to Law

Old Wax and I lived side by side and never had a row, until one day he lammed the hide of my old brindle cow. He said she ate a suit of clothes that hung upon his line, and so I biffed him on the nose and he soaked me on mine. We owned our homes, were out of debt, had money in the bank, that day he lammed my brindle pet, and I gave him a spank. A while we stood around and cussed and wagged the fluent jaw, until surcharged with deep disgust, we turned and went to law. Oh, that was bum and beastly sport! Our lawyers, smooth and deft, conveyed the case from court to court and taxed us right and left. Now at the poor-farm Wax and I put in our fading years; I lean on him, heave a sigh and he bursts

into tears. Sometimes we ramble up the road, where once we did our biz; a lawyer lives in my abode, another lives in his. Then to the poor-house back we go, and seek our couch of straw, and think of joy we use to know before we went to law. —Walt Mason.

The Hicks Almanac for 1915

We are pleased to announce the 1915 issue of The Rev. I. R. Hicks Almanac. This makes twenty-two annual issues of this great Almanac and it has never been more popular than now. All the great storms, tornadoes, floods and droughts, cold waves and the earthquakes have been predicted during these twenty-two years and careful observers testify that 95 per cent of these predictions have been verified. There is nothing occult about the predictions, but they are made on a scientific basis. The 1915 Almanac contains 144 pages with covers printed in colors. The weather forecasts are fully illustrated and there are many other illustrations in the book. This great book will be ready November 15, 1914. RETAIL PRICE, 30c.

Gravelton

As I have had a very long rest I will try my hand once more. Health is very good at this writing. Most of the farmers are about done sowing wheat.

Dolph Ward was in our town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moser visited at Clarence Whitener's Sunday.

Franklin Miller of near Lodge was in our town Saturday.

Ben Whitener, lately of Colorado, is now a citizen of Wayne county. He is now farming, sowing wheat on Uncle Abel Moser's farm.

Miss Hattie Myers visited her sister, Mrs. Ina Clubb, Sunday.

Mr. Baker, who came here last fall from West Plains, has sold their farm. As soon as they sell their store they are going to northwestern Kansas to make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sizze and little daughter, Mildred, visited at Frank Whitener's Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Alexander is on the puny list at this writing.

John Stroup and family visited at M. C. Clubb's Sunday.

Dr. A. F. Wagner left for St. Louis Monday to meet his daughter, Miss Bessie, on her return from Tennessee where she has been visiting friends and relatives this summer.

Mrs. C. J. Moore, who has been sick, is able to be up again.

The Lutherans are expecting to have a nice time Sunday. They are going to dedicate their church. Everybody is going to take dinner and enjoy the day.

So I will ring off. Success to The Press and its many readers.

ROSEBUD.